



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

had evidently just arrived from some favored point in the South, their plumage being particularly fresh and bright, and such rare species as the Mourning and Connecticut Warblers and the Green Blackcap being conspicuous. Presently I noticed one on a willow overhanging the water, which seemed to be a compromise between the Summer Yellow Bird and the Yellow-throated Vireo. On picking it up I was greatly pleased to find I had got a specimen of the Prothonotary Warbler—a female in the ordinary plumage of the season. It is the first record of the species for Ontario and the second for Canada, the first being that of a specimen which was found at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, by Mr. Boardman in October, 1862.—K. C. McILWRAITH, *Hamilton, Ontario*.

Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) in Louisiana.—During March, 1888, I collected thirty-one Bachman's Warblers on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. They were probably more abundant than in 1887, as about the same effort was made last year to secure them, by at least a dozen hunters, commencing earlier and continuing later in the season, with the result of but six specimens. It is somewhat remarkable that of the six secured in the spring of 1887 four were females while among the thirty-one killed this year there were not any females.

This bird, so long unsuccessfully sought for, is evidently a stranger to the forests of Louisiana except during the migration, for those taken this season were killed between the 2d and 20th of March, and although they were diligently sought for up to the middle of April no specimens were obtained later than the end of March, showing pretty clearly that the breeding place is farther north.

No sound was heard from them except in the case of two of the finest, which were so low down on the tree on which they were discovered, that their plumage was easily distinguished; my assistant reported that the shooting of the first failed to disturb the second one, which remained on the tree and uttered a chirping note as if calling to its dead companion. Nearly, or quite all the other specimens obtained were found in the company of a variety of other early Warblers in the tops of the sweet-gum, probably attracted by insects found in the buds and blossoms of this tree.

Of the Swainson's Warblers (*Helinaia swainsoni*), I secured but three specimens this year, against nine in 1887, and about forty in the spring of 1886. Although these birds do not arrive in Louisiana until about the middle of March, it is quite probable that many of them remain and breed in this latitude.—C. S. GALBRAITH, *West Hoboken, N. J.*

***Helminthophila celata* in Connecticut.**—May 8, 1888, I shot a male bird of this species. It was in company with Nashville Warblers when killed. As far as I can ascertain this is the only specimen actually taken in Connecticut, although it has been observed close by the Connecticut line in New York.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

***Dendroica cærulea* in the District of Columbia.**—On May 5, 1888, I had the pleasure of adding *Dendroica ærulcea* to the fauna of the District of

Columbia, by the capture of a single male shot on Rock Creek. Mr. P. L. Jouy some years ago reported having seen what he supposed to be a specimen of this bird, but this is the first time the species has been actually taken.—EDWIN M. HASBROUCK, *Washington, D. C.*

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis in South Carolina.—The rapidly increasing list of birds essentially Western, occurring in South Carolina, is further augmented by the capture of an adult male Grinnell's Water Thrush, by the writer, near Chester C. H., April 28, 1888.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

Two Records for Long Island, New York.—*Dendroica palmarum*.—I secured a female at Montauk Point, Sept. 7, 1885. This antedates by over two years the one recorded by Mr. William Dutcher as the first obtained on Long Island (Auk, Vol. V, April, 1888, p. 182). My bird was with a small flock, and at the time I did not suspect its identity.

Poliioptila cœrulea.—I shot a male at Montauk Point, Sept. 2, 1885. It was in one of the dense thickets common to that locality, and not in company with any other birds. This is, I believe, the third record for Long Island, the first specimen having been taken by Mr. N. T. Lawrence (Auk, II, July, 1885, p. 272) and the second by Mr. de L. Berier (Bull. N. O. C., VI, April, 1881, p. 126). Up to the present writing I know of no other captures of this species on Long Island, although the list of records for New England is now a large one.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., *New York City*.

Birds at Aiken, S. C.—The notes below recorded were made at Aiken, South Carolina, in November, 1887.

A female *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*, taken on the 24th, and a single true *quiscula* on the 12th, were the only Grackles observed.

On the morning of the 12th, a flock of about fifty Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) swept past me, almost within gunshot, half of them pausing for a moment in the top of a pine near by, then hurrying on to join those in advance, when they were soon and finally lost to view.

A male of the year of *Vireo solitarius alticola*, was taken November 11.

Thryothorus bewickii was taken on November 9 and 25, a specimen each day, the only ones observed.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *New York, City*.

Notes on Louisiana Birds.—Mr. C. S. Galbraith, of Hoboken, N. J., has kindly allowed me to examine a small collection of birds obtained by him at Mandeville, La., during the winter of 1887-88, in which I find a few species of special interest on account of the locality of capture. Among these are the Florida Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum allenii*), the Florida Screech Owl (*Megascops asio floridana*), the Florida Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata florincola*), the Purple and Bronzed Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula* and *Q. q. æneus*, both typical), and the Cerulean Warbler